The Middletown Transcript.

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MEMORIAL SERMON

REV. F. H. MOORE PAYS TRIBUTE TO A PREDECESSOR.

REV. JOHN PATTON D. D.

Sketch of a Life of 86 Years—His Beautiful Character as seen Through the Eyes of the Speaker when a little boy.

A SPECIAL memorial service was held in the Forest Presbyterian Church on last Sunday evening, in honor of the late Dr. John Patton, who was for almost fifteen years the beloved pastor of that church. The Rev. F. H. Moore conducted the service and preached the sermon. The first Psalm was read and the evening lesson was from the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, beginning at the third chapter, fourteenth verse, and ending with the fourth chapter eighth verse. The hymn "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," which was sung at the Juvenile services in Philadelphia, was sung by the congregation, and afterwards Mr. Moore announced his text which was John 1-6: "There Was a Man Sent From God, Whose Name Was John." These words were written of the Baptist, the messenger sent to prepare the way for the coming of the Messiah, who came preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins; he of whom the Master had said, he was a burning and a shining light. This John was like granite, firm, strong, unflinching, unbending, and suggestive of John Knox in a later age. But behind the pen which wrote the words of our text we see the hand and hear the voice of that other John, known as the Beloved Disciple, who in his old age, combined in a pre-eminent degree, the elements of strength and sweetness. And this attractive character naturally suggests him, who, for well nigh fifteen years was the faithful and devoted pastor of this church. As we recall the Doctor in the evening of his life, we are not reminded of John the Baptist, but of that other John who reclined on the bosom of the Master. Dr. Patton did not remind us of the severe strength of the Doric shaft, but he was to us as a beautiful Corinthian column, richly fluted, with capital luxuriantly carved, and entwined with beautiful flowers. In a word, he was strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, and also *adorned* the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things, and in the manifestation of the Christian graces and virtues he glorified his God.

In selecting the words of our text for this evening's meditation, we desired to impress upon you two truths: First, that all life is from God, that He has a mission for every soul whom He sends into this world, and God reveals that mission to every earnest seeker who asks, "Lord what will thou have me to do?' Happy is that soul who offers that prayer and thrice blessed is he who is able to say, evenly approximately, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

I also selected this text that the name 'John" might bring the deceased more closely to our thought as one of ourselves. We always thought of him as Doctor Patton. It is true that love and reverence were associated with this title, but it is possible that we may be led to think of him as dwelling in a different atmosphere, living in another world from the one in which we dwelt; but the word John makes us realize that he was one of us, like us, near us. John Patton, who, like us was compelled to face life with its battles and defeats, its disappointments and sorrows, and also with its joys and triumphs.

John Patton was born at Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland, on May 18th, 1808, almost 86 years ago. We have no record of his early life, but it is evident, that like Samuel, he heard God's voice at a very early age. At the age of eighteen years, he had been graduated from the Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, and subsequently he studied theology at Union Seminary, Virginia, one of those educational institutions of that State, of which two—one secular, and the other theological are of very great interest. The first is the University of Virginia, situated at Charlottesville, and founded by Thomas Jefferson, who, I believe, was the first to introduce two features of college education. The first was the system of elective studies, and the second feature was a happy solution of the vexed question of discipline, by putting the students on their honor, and both of those features have worked well. The other institution to which we referred, is the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, located at Alexandria, within whose walls the present Bishop Potter, of New York, and the lamented Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Boston, pursued their theological studies.

At the age of twenty-four years, Dr. Patton was ordained minister of the gospel, by this Presbytery of New Castle, on December 25th, 1832, and he was immediately installed as pastor of the Chestnut Level and Britain Churches, in Lancaster County, Pa., where he remained until 1834, when he became the stated supply of the Dover Presbyterian Church. In the year 1847 he went to Philadelphia to take charge of the Educational Society, of which he was the secretary for ten years. He understood the importance of rightly training the young men in the ministry, and he was anxious that the pulpits of the church should be filled with thoroughly equipped men. To-day the number of students in our Theological Seminaries is almost one thousand. Think of these magnificently equipped and endowed "schools of the prophets" in which the church teaches her ministerial candidates to be workmen who need not to be ashamed. Some of these immense accumulations have grown through many years, other funds have been of comparatively recent date, and the church cannot be too grateful to the worthy men who have retired from the prominence of the pastorate, in order that they might found and maintain these theological, collegiate and academic institutions which constitute so much of her glory and of her strength. Dr. Patton was interested in this feature of the work, and more especially in that line of effort which enabled candidates in the ministry to avail themselves of the advantages of these educational institutions, Think what the Board of Ministerial Education is doing to-day. It has under its care 429 students in theological seminaries, 417 in colleges and 22 in preparatory schools. More than one-half of the present working force in the ministry has been aided by this Board. It has well been called "the right arm of the church."

Dr. Patton had assisted in founding several churches in the north-western part of Philadelphia, and shortly after the cessation of his active relations with the Board of Education, he became the pastor of the Logan Square Presbyterian Church, and I am under the impression that he was the beloved pastor of that flock for over seven years. The location of that church was an illustration of the great mistake of not having exactly the right site. Instead of buying a lot on Logan Square, the congregation bought a lot one block from Logan Square, and named the new enterprise the Logan Square Church. I fully believe that if Dr. Patton had been one of the original members of the church, he would have exerted all his influence in favor of the Logan Square site, and the West Arch Stree Church would never have been built. During Dr. Patton's pastorate this church attained the zenith of her prosperity. The Doctor attracted strangers to him, and his unusually gifted and talented wife was exceedingly influential in the Sunday School, teaching a very large adult Bible class.

It is during this pastorate that our family became interested in the Logan Square Church. My mother placed her parlor at the disposal of the ladies whenever they desired to meet together and sew for coming church fairs. My sisters, one brother and myself attended the Sunday School. My eldest sister was a member of Mrs. Patton's class, while my brother and I were in the infant school. Sometimes we were taken down stairs into the "big school room" to hear Dr. Patton catechise the children, and I remember that when he came to the definition of "God," he would tell us about the marked and unusual circumstances under which this definition was formulated. I can now hear him, in his pleasant manner, asking for the singing of a familiar hymn and suggesting "Children of the Heavenly King," with the chorus, "Let us Walk in the Light;" and with this request I also recall the venerated Dr. Richard Newton, of the Church of the Epiphany, who preached to children once a month and who frequently would ask the congregation to sing the last hymn to the chorus:

We'll be there, We'll be there,
Palms of victory, crowns of glory,
We shall wear
In that beautiful land above.

But we infant scholars were happiest when we had Dr. Patton "all to ourselves." His presence was always so bright, so radiant, so cheerful and so sunny, that we all loved to have him address us. He was so fond of children and on one of his visits he asked us if we could give a passage of scripture showing the love of Jesus for little children, and I immediately began to say. "When our Lord was on earth they brought unto Him little children that He should touch them, and His disciples rebuked those that brought them, but when Jesus saw it, He was much displeased, and said unto them, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God." And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them and blessed them," and I felt amply rewarded for my little oration when the Doctor smiled his approval. On another occasion he asked us a question, which is of peculiar interest now, concerning the conscious existence of the soul after its departure from the body, and requested us to give if possible the words of Jesus in support of this belief. Immediately one of the girls quoted the words of our Saviour spoken on the cross to the repentant malefactor: "Verily I say unto thee, To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." "Yes," the Doctor replied, "to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord."

Doctor Patton's influence upon the young men of this church was very marked and many of them have become prominent men in Philadelphia. Mr. Robert S. Lindsay, well-known for his artistic and literary tastes; Mr. William Wood, the successful manufacturer, and Mr. Joseph L. Caven, together with the Doctor's honored son, Woodridge, conspicuous both for their business ability, and for the high integrity of their lives of public service, are some of the young men on whom the Doctor exerted his influence for good.

Some years after the Doctor's pastorate of this congregation ceased, the church building was sold to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the members of the Logan Square Church are now to be found mostly in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, in the Alexander, and in the Olivet Churches, where they are still doing good work for the Master.

In October, 1865, Dr. Patton was installed pastor of the Forest Church of Middletown, Delaware, and for almost fifteen years he ministered to the spiritual needs of this people. When he came here he was beginning to discern the limits of his prospective usefulness, and he freely stated that he did not think that his ministerial efficiency would exceed five years; but contrary to his apprehensions, his health was so preserved and improved, that he was able to serve you for almost three times five years. And he went in and out before you through all these years, as an honored citizen and faithful pastor, and you learned to appreciate and love him. As a preacher of the word, he was sound, scriptural, logical. His sermons built his people up in their most holy faith, and he gave them an answer to give to every man that should ask of them a reason of the hope that was within them.

As a pastor, he was the genial refined Christian gentleman. You loved to hear him talk, for his range of information was very wide. As Dr. Wills remarked at the funeral services, "He knew something of everything, and everything of some things," and his conversation was certain to be instructive and stimulating. In your rejoicings, he rejoiced with you, and in your hours of sadness and bereavement, you could rely upon his most tender sympathy, you loved him, and the children loved him. They were the lambs of his flock, and when the news was received that the Doctor had passed away, those who at the close of his pastorate had been the very young children, were now the most active in securing contributions for the floral memorial which our church sent to be placed near his remains, on the day of the funeral services.

The full results of Dr. Patton's labor in this church can never be tabulated, but some of the visible results we are able to give. When Dr. Patton came here the membership of the Forest Church was sixty and during his pastorate he baptized one hundred and fifty-six persons, one hundred and seventy-seven souls were received on examination or by letter.

In April, 1880, full of years and honors, he retired from the pastorate of this church, His work was done, and well done; but for fully ten years longer he was able to preach the gospel in homes, asylumns and retreats. He lingered like the aged John, taking an active interest in the work of the churches, and especially of the Forest Church. His interest in this people never diminished, you know how quick he was to sympathize with you in your sorrows, to bear your grief and burdens. He sought you out and you received comfort and strength from the very benediction which his presence brought.

The last time he attended the meeting of Presbytery was in the spring of 1890, and he still appeared to be strong and active. At that meeting four of the venerable men of the Presbytery were frequently seen together, I refer to Dr. Patton, Dr. Vallandigham, Dr. Gayley and Dr. John Squier. The last named gentleman has passed away, Doctor's Vallandigham and Gayley have retired from the active work, and Dr. Patton is now with the Lord.

During the last fourteen years that he passed on earth he was happy in his domestic surroundings; every want being anticipated by his devoted son and daughter with whom he made his home. On this evening two weeks ago, he led the family prayers and his voice was unusually strong. On the following Thursday he was bright and cheery, but later in the day alarming symptoms appeared, and on Friday he fell into that sleep from which he could only be occasionally aroused, and which became heavier and heavier, slower and slower, until on last Sunday evening at 8.20 o'clock, he was not, for God had taken him.

Thus ended a life which had extended almost from the beginning to the end of the century. A life which was beautiful in the beginning and close of the work which the Father had given him to do. He was ordained to the ministry on Christmas day, when we celebrate the incarnation of our Redeemer, and his life on earth closed on Easter Sunday, when we celebrate the Resurrection of our Lord. During that ministry he had preached more than six thousand sermons, and he had made more than ten thousand pastoral calls.

He was not called to live in the troublous times of John Chrysostom nor of John Huss nor of John Knox. His style of preaching was not that which breaketh the rock. He could say rather, "My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall distil as the dew; as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass." As we survey that life so full of blessings and of good works it is impossible not to discern between him that serveth the Lord and him that serveth him not. You loved to have the Doctor in your homes. His influence was for good. All that he did tended to elevate, to refine, to enoble; and his presence was a blessing to all with whom he came in contact.

His work is done. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." We all acknowledge the debt we owe him, and when we say that we believe that "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance," we can imagine that the sentiment of his heart would be:

"Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for, let them be our story,
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done.
Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken,
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
Shall pass on to ages, all about me forgotten,
Save the truth I have spoken, the things I have done."

We will not forget him; but as the stone sunk into the surface of the water, produces a succession of enlarging waves until they reach the very shore; so also, the word sunk into the heart, will exert a constantly expanding influence extending to distant generations of men, and the origin of that blessed influence for good may not be known by the distant recipient; but God who remembers even the cup of cold water given to His disciple, knows and remembers the origin of these words and deeds of kindness and goodness and will abundantly acknowledge and reward them in that last great day, when the ultimate influence of our lives shall have been made known.

May God help us to take up the work which this beloved pastor has laid down, and finish as fully as he did, the work which the Father has given us to do. Amen!

RUTGERS GLEE CLUB.

An Ideal Musical Entertainment Given at the Opera House.

The Rutgers Glee Club made their first appearance on the Peninsula in Middletown last night, and delighted all who heard them. Every member of the club is a musician of the first rank, and the selections were well chosen and charmingly rendered. The program as given was as follows:

PART I.

1. Chant.....*Willis Clark*
2. Burlesque Yodle.....*Seevers*
3. Solo and Chorus—"The Interrupted Serenade,".....*Patty Stair*

MR. VOORHEES.

4. Chorus.—"Massa's In De Cold, Cold Ground."".....*Foster*
5. Solo.....*Selected*

MR. JOHNSTON.

6. "Did Miss Jones Come Back,".....
7. Chorus.....*Selected*
8. "Sure Mike" Quartette.....

MESSRS. BRAGDON, ENYARD, JOHNSTON, AND GREGORY.

9. Japanese Serenade.....*Kan Tsing*

PART II.

1. Polka.....*Von Wienziert*
2. Solo.....*Selected*

MR. BRAGDON.

3. Chorus—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,".....*J. P. Knight*
4. Medley.....*Bragdon*
5. Solo—"O Go Away, Now Do,"...*Bragdon*

MR. WYCKOFF.

6. "Chestnuts" (new).....*Rutgers Songs*
7. Solo and Chorus—"Katy Did"..*Bragdon*

MR. ENYARD.

8. Gaping Chorus.....*Rutgers Songs*
9. "On the Banks of the "Old Raritan,".....*Rutgers Songs*

The following ladies acted as patronesses Mrs. G. W. W. Naudain, Mrs. W. B. Biggs Mrs. N. M. Browne, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs N. J. Williams, Mrs. J. B. Foard and Mrs. G. D. Kelley.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

—Hon. George V. Massey was in town this week.

—Mrs. James Collins was in Wilmington on Thursday last.

—Miss Edith Reynolds is visiting Miss Caulk in Camden.

—Mr. William Taylor spent several days in New York this week.

—Dr. W. E. Barnard spent Sunday with friends at Still Pond, Md.

—Miss Sadie Lake from near Chesapeake, visited friends in town this week.

—Mr. Holmes Bruere, of Rutgers' College, is the guest of J. C. C. Kelley.

—Mrs. T.J.Bowes, of Milford, Pa., is visiting her brother J. C. Alston near town.

—Mr. Archer C. Stites, of Chicago, made a brief visit to old friends in town this week.

—Mrs. George W. Stephens, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. F. Morton.

—Miss Bessie Reynolds started on Wednesday for a protracted visit at Harrisburg, Pa.

—Miss Nellie Covington, of Still Pond, Md., is visiting her sister Mrs. J. C. Allston, near town.

—Miss Sallie Chambers, of Trenton, N J., is spending some time with her aunt Mrs. B. T. Biggs.

—Our affable druggist, Mr. Edward Vaughan, is spending a brief time at his home in Milton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kern, of Philadelphia, were guests of their sister, Mrs. W. H. Brockson on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Foard returned from a pleasant visit to Washington and other Southern cities this week.

—Miss Ethel Parvis who has been visiting in Baltimore and Washington during the past month returned home yesterday.

—Mrs. W. P. Biggs, Mrs. M. F. Buker and Miss Myrtle Houston visited Mrs. George Janvier in Wilmington, this week.

—Miss Clara Vaughan who has been the guest of her brother, Dr. Horace Vaughan for several weeks, returned home on Wednesday.

—Mrs. Maria Walker, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore for several months returned home yesterday.

—Miss Salye Cochran who recently returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. O. Shallcross, at Kewport, N. J., is entertaining Miss Marie Hurlock at her home near town.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rice entertained a few friends at a very delightful tea party on Wednesday evening. Those present were Rev. and Mrs. N. M. Browne, Dr. and Mrs R. B. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones, Miss Jennie Jones, Hugh C. Browne and Dr. H. Vaughan.

DEMOREST MEDAL CONTEST.

A Choice Entertainment to be Given Under the Directions of the W. C. T. U.

The third Demorest Medal Contest will be given in the Opera House, Monday evening, April 30th, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

There will be about ten contestants, and beside the recitations given by a class of charming young ladies, there will be vocal and instrumental music, all of the most pleasing style and rendered by some of the most popular local talent. Former entertainments of this character have been acknowledged as among the most pleasing that have been given by home talent, and this one promises to excel all former efforts

These contests were inaugurated in New York City in 1886, by Jennings Demorest, and are designed to interest and educate young people in the temperance cause and to create and extend prohibition sentiment. The contesting class must consist of not less than six or more than ten young persons of either sex between the ages of 12 and 25. The prize to be awarded by three competent and entirely disinterested judges.

BRIEFS.

—Sweet Potatoes for bedding at J. R. DAWSON'S, Corner Broad and Lake streets.

—Call at Mrs. William J. Barnett's for latest styles in bonnets and gowns. Reasonable prices.

—J. T. Mullin & Son, the old and reliable clothing firm of Wilmington, make their spring announcement, in this issue of the TRANSCRIPT.

—Try the Manhattan Laundry, E. B. Rice, Agent. Cuffs, 4 cents; Collars, 2 cents, and Shirts, 10 cents. Finest work ever seen in Middletown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave your Linen at Rice's early Monday morning.

—Preaching at Armstrong's on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. F. H. Moore.

—STILL ON DECK.—George W. Jackson, for Coroner of New Castle County.

—Read Strawbridge & Clothier's new advertisement on the fourth page.

—MILLINERY.—A revelation of "the correct" in stylish head wear. We have the newest of the new, and you will be apt to say we have outstepped even our progressive past. Call and examine.

MRS. A. M. MCKEE.

—Hamburguer's in Wilmington offer inducements to purchase your spring outfit of them. Read their ad.

—White and Sweet Potatoes for seeding or table use; all kinds of Fertilizers for spring crops, tomatoes, etc.; Blue-stone for spraying purposes at

S. M. REYNOLDS & Co's.

MRS. J. W. RARNETT.

The Place to Buy Handsome Dress Good at Bottom Prices

Mrs. Barnett is making a specialty of dress goods of all kinds at marvelously low prices. Go or send to her for samples and compare her figures with city prices.

Her store is well stocked with a full line of notions, trimmings etc,

Miss Lilian Covington of Baltimore presides at the millinary department. Her taste and skill in this line of work is shown in the beautiful hats and bonnets that have already been sent out from her hands.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

TROUBLE AT UNION.

The Congregation Divided Over the Removal of Mr. Amos.

A special dispatch from Wilmington says; There is a religious war among the brothers and sisters at the Union M. E. Church and two factions have involved the house of the house of worship in no end of difficulty. The trouble has all been brought about by the removal of the Rev. J. E. Amos, who gave up the pastorate to the Rev. J. D. C. Hanna.

None of the parishoners have any ill-feeling against the new pastor, but they do feel pretty sore over the way Dr. Amos was ousted from the church pastorate. The brief pastorate of Dr. Amos is the sole cause of the trouble. He was actually forced out of the pulpit by a number o members who considered a continuance of of his ministrations a detriment to the welfare of the church. This portion of the congregation sent a delegation to the conference who labored arduously with the Bishop and the people in authority there until their purpose was accomplished and a new pastor was sent to the Union Church and Mr. Amos was sent to Delaware City.

The Union Church people simply opposed his return to that church, and did not care where he went after that. This caused the religious war which has since divided the the church into factions, and there is no telling where the matter will end."—*Wicomico News.*

MILLINER'S OPENING.

The Most Beautiful and Artistic Store in Town.

The new millinery establishment located in the well-lighted and commodious room formerly occupied by Reynolds & Co., as their shoe department, is one of the handsomest millinery stores on the Peninsula. Mrs. B. O. Payne, the proprietoress, has made a careful study of the art, which, to all women, is considered one of the most important; and by careful attention to her business she will undoubtedly receive a very large portion of the trade in this neighborhood. To combine colors to harmonize perfectly, is accomplished by herself and her polite assistants. Very moderate prices for trimming and making hats, as well as the small profits asked on flowers, ribbons, untrimmed and trimmed hats will certainly be appreciated by those who are anxious to save money. By comparison you will find her charges at twenty-five per cent. lower than the same grade of goods in the large city stores.

It will pay you to vist her cosy room and enjoy the artistic manner in which it is decorated. It surely has the appearance of a flower garden. Yesterday the store was thronged with the lovers of beautiful headwear. To-day will undoubtedly surpass the first day's gathering. These two opening days indicate the opinions of the ladies as regards their thoughts on which is the finest millinery store for miles around.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.

We have removed our shoe department to the rear of the dry goods room, where we are in a better position than ever to attend to the wants of our customers We have in stock a large line of ladies' shoes, all widths, at $1, $1.50. $1.75, $2.25. All sizes in Douglas shoes for men at $2.00, $3 00, $5.00. Douglas' russet shoes for men, $3.00. Douglas shoes for boys at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Mundell's Solar Tip Shoes for Misses and children. Infants Shoes in cartons 50 cents per pair. Men,s and boys' Plow or Dress Shoes $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 Men's fine Neglige Shirts, proper designs, with most modern collars and cuffs attatched. Beautiful designs in Neckwear, all styles; Cluett Coon & Co's. Collars, Cuffs and Shirts, styles accurate; Percals, Outings, Plaid Muslin, India Linens, Embroideries, Laces, all colors in Silk, Satin and Moire Ribbons; Ribbon velvet, all widths; Table Linens and Napkins, Towels; Lining Cambrics, 5 cents; Silesias, 10 cents; Fancy Silesias. Groceries the finest in town. Package Coffees, 25 cents. Everything ready for Spring and Summer. We invite you to call.

Who Will It Be?

The fight among the Democrats for the post-mastership waxes warmer each day. Each candidate and his followers are making strenuous efforts in their behalf and are leaving no stone unturned to get there. Much bitterness is being engendered. Men who have been faithful war horses in their party's fights are attacking the Democracy of their opponents and the services rendered by them. Reports as to the inefficiency of one of the candidates to fill the office if nominated, are very industriously circulated and in return petitions are out testifying to his capability, etc. It all promises to be the merriest of wars before it is over. The candidates are Messrs. W. R. Reynolds, William H. Moore, Thomas Cochran and W. H. Johnson—with a probable dark horse.

Annual Banquet.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows gave their annual banquet Thursday night in the Major John Jones Post Room. There were about 30 present and the occasion was one of much pleasure for all participants. An elaborate menu was one of the principal features of the evening, and nothing was omitted to make a very delightful affair.

To Complete the Double Track.

R. L. Holliday, Superintendent of the Delaware railroad, and George V. Massey, attorney for the company, were in town this week arranging for the purchase of land to complete the double track between Mt. Pleasant and Kirkwood. The owners of said land are Dr. J. C. McCoy, Misses Beasten, J. Frazier Eliason, A. E. and J. Frank Eliason.

Planked Shad.

"Planked shad, as a rule, is cooked before the open fire," says Mrs. Rorer in her magaizine, *Household News*, "but there is just a little thing which makes a fish taste much better than when cooked in any other way, and that is cooking on a plank. Have an inch and a half or a two inch plank made to fit the bottom of your oven; have a slight hollow in the center. Put this board in the oven before beginning to use it, and allow it to get very hot several times, so as to destroy the odor of the wood. Split the fish after it has been scaled, on the belly. Spread it skin side down, on the plank, which has been previously heated. Dust it with salt and pepper. Tack it through the gills and tail with ordinary tacks; run it into a hot oven and bake thirty minutes, basted twice with melted butter; garnish with with parsley and slices of lemon, and serve on the board. All kinds of fish are very dainty, cooked in this way."

PENINSULA NEWS.

The ducking season on the Susquehanna flats closed on Saturday last.

The most encouraging reports come from the new creamery at Fairlee, Md., which commenced operations last week.

Mr. T. Dawson Larrimore, of Greensboro, has sold his clothing business in that place to Mr. J. B. Messick, Middletown, Del.

The young men of Still Pond and vicinity, gave a delightful dance to their lady friends in Still Pond hall Thursday evening.

The position of Deputy Collector of the Port at New Castle held for seven years by Samuel H. Black, has been abolished. The pay of the Deputy Collector at Marcus Hook has been increased from $1.65 to $2.40 per day.

The Delaware Conference of the M. E. Church will hold its thirty-first session in Wilmington, Wednesday, April 11th. The sessions will be held in Ezion M. E. Chnrch, Ninth and French streets. Bishop Fowler will preside.

The oystermen of Deal's Island, finding oysters scarce and business dull, are starting for the rocks of New Jersey to hire themselves to oyster captains there. The New Jersey season commences April 1st, and continues two and a half months.

A "Demorest silver medal contest" was held under the direction of the United 'Y" of Chestertown on April 2d, with the following contestants: Misses Amanda Conlyn, Rebecca Carroll, Sue Ford, Mary Knight, Laura Greenwood, Cassie Henry. Miss Sue Ford was awarded the medal.

Books for the subscription to the Stock of the Queen Anne's Electric railroad were opened in Centreville on last Saturday, and $50,000 of stock was taken. This was sufficient to complete the corporation. The stockholders will meet in Centreville on May 7th to elect directors.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin and W. W. Beck, Esq., of Chestertown, during a trip to Cedar Point ducking shore last week, killed a water-fowl totally unlike any bird ever before seen by our Kent county duckers. It is supposed to have been a stranger brought to our waters during a recent storm.—*Chestertown Transcript.*

Glasgow had its mad-dog scare this week. Daniel Thornton's dog, supposed to have had rabies, was shot, and a dog belonging to John Reed bit George Sheldon through the hand. This animal then went to J. S. Dayett's and bit a pig and attempted to bite Mr. Dayett, who was on horseback. He eluded it by fast riding. The dog was killed.

During the session of the State Council of Maryland Junior Order of United American Mechanics which will convene in Elkton on April 17th, next, Elkton Council No. 22, Jr. O. U. A. M., propose celebrating the event by a parade on the 18th. In the evening a banquet will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, which will be attended by all the State officers and others.

John C. Shivler, the popular station agent at the P., W. & B. depot, Newark, has filled the position 32 years. He originally came over from New Jersey, and has many relatives and friends in Swedesboro. There is only one agent on the road in longer service than he—Benj. Wells, of Elkton, who began as agent when the road was first built, 55 years ago, and still holds it. Mr. Shivler is yet active in the discharge of his duties, and we hope he will continue a long while yet to be our agent, a post he has held so long and so creditably.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the preparation of which has occupied the attention of the committee for the past four months, carries an appropriation for the fiscal year ending 1895, in round numbers of about $9,500,000, which is $12,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and $30,000,000 less than the estimates submitted by the United States engineers. In addition to the appropriation $8,500,000 is provided for in the Sundry Civil bill, which passed the House several weeks ago for continuing work under the contract system. The appropriations for Delaware are: Delaware Breakwater, $50,000; Wilmington and Christiana river, $25,000.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT No. 1.—Julia Staats, Hattie Barnard, Mary Maxwell. Josephine Staats, Daisy Naudain, Mary Dunning and Susie Parker.

DEPARTMENT No. 2.—Florence Kelley, Norman Crouch, Helen Price, James Shallcross and Walter Green.

DEPARTMENT No. 3.—Emma Shaw, Ethel Burrows, Nora Cleaver, J. W. Beaston, Julia Kelley, Addie Echenhofer, Ernest Johnson, Edith Wilson, George Kelley, Rudolf Echenhofer, Jessie Culbertson, Charlie Talbot, Carrie Clothier, Augustus Nowland, Lillian Reese, Helen Smith and Frank Clayton.

DEPARTMENT No. 4.—Mary Holten, Bertha Geary, Mollie Maguire, Blanche Messick, Annie Berkman, Stella Suydam, Grover Talbot, John Crouch, Julian Cleaver and Joseph Comegys.

DEPARTMENT No. 5.—Florence Owens, Sophie Clothier, Elsie Jones, Annie Corrie, Mattie Roberts, Davis Gary and Willie Echenhofer. GRADE 3.—Mary Nowland. Helen Cochran, Louise McDowell, Ella Burchard, Edith Allee, Hessie Argo and Lena Blome.

DEPARTMENT No. 6.—May Kumpel, Viola Downey, Lizzie Holten, George Allee, Fred Blome, Harry Devalinger, Beverly Constable, Warren Ellicott, George Richards, Norman Kumpel and Herman Wilson.

WOODLAND SCHOOL.

The following named pupils have reached the average of 90 per cent. or above for the month ending March 30th: Eddie Morgan, Robert Morgan, Harry Dolson, Rena Dolson and Bayard Eliason.

Improvements.

Mr. Dreka is having his property on Crawford street much improved. The dwellings known as the "Miller Houses" have new front porches. and other needed repairs that add much to their looks as well as the comfort of the occupants. Mrs. Staats is also improving her house on the same street, preparatory to its occupancy by Mr. Wm. E. Evans, from Noxentown Mills, who will soon move to town.

Married.

BITTLE—VASEY.

Mr. Oscar Bittle and Miss Minnie Vasey were married at St. Paul's M. E. Parsonage, on Thursday, March 29th, 1894, by Rev. T. E. Terry. Both parties were residents of this town and well-known here. Mr. Bittle was formerly clerk in the post office, but recently resigned, and has gone to Baltimore to seek a new field.

ODESSA FLASHES.

Hon. Columbus Watkins spent Tuesday in Washington.

Mrs. Matilda Hickey has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Albert Kumple visited her parents at Port Penn on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rhodes were in Philadelphia part of this week.

Dr. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, has been visiting M. Gremminger this week.

Rev. R. Irving Watkins and wife have retnrned from a visit to Baltimore. Md.

Mrs. Abrams, of New Castle, who has been the guest of Mrs. Edward Smeed, has returned home.

Miss Bessie Temple left on Thursday for Wenonah, N. J., where she will make her future home.

G. L. Townsend, Jr., and friend, Mr. McVey, of Delaware College, Newark, are the guests of Collector of Port G. L. Townsend.

Miss Amelia Townsend and Miss Clark, of Conference Academy, Dover, spent Easter with the formers parents Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

L. R. Davis was appointed post master on Tuesday to succeed C. F. Griffenberg the present incumbent, Mr. Davis expects to take charge in a few days.

Not a little excitement was caused here on Monday when the report came that George Maul, a German 22 years of age, who has for several years been a resident of our town, had been drowned while out in a sail boat on the Delaware River. He and his brother have for the past few months been in the fishing business near Collins' Beach and about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon he told his brother that he was going to Odessa. He left in a small sail boat and the last seen of him he was making for the mouth of the Appoquinimink. He failed to make his appearance either at Odessa or the Beach on Monday and grave fears were entertained for his safety. Search was instituted for the missing man on Tuesday morning, who, it was generaly supposed, had been drowned, but no trace of him could be found until about 9 o'clock when a boat with one man in it who was rowing was seen approaching the beach. It proved to be the missing man, who when questioned could give no satisfactory account of his doings since leaving the beach on Sunday. Many suppositions have been advanced as to Maul's whereabouts while absent but none of them can be verified by George, but it is generally supposed that he was suffering from some temporary mental trouble.

TOWNSEND TOPICS.

Rev. T. E. Bell is visiting friends here.

Prof. Cluff, of Pennington, spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. D. P. Hutchison entertained her friend, Miss Melvin for a few days.

Rev. Mr. Shepherd and daughter, of Sudlersville, spent Monday in town.

We have the poorest depot accomodations of any place on the Delaware Division.

Wells, Herring & Co., have concluded to contract for corn for their cannery here.

There is a probability that another butcher will locate here in the near future.

Rev. E. P. Roberts and wife, of Milton, spent Tuesday here, the guest of Mrs. James Taylor.

Mrs. Willie Brown and Miss Fannie Ratledge, of Middletown, were the guests of Mrs. D. B. Maloney on Tuesday.

Prof. W. A. Hutchison and Miss Katie Hutchison, both of Pennington Seminary are spending a few days with relatives here.

Rev. F. F. Carpenter returned on Tuesday. Mrs. Carpenter will remain in Cape Charles City with her parents for about two week.

Isaac Dayis has sold his property known as the "goose Hill" farm, near Fieldsboro, to Moses Marshall, of New Castle. Mr. Davis will move on the Wilson farm on the Levels.

A new street is being opened to intersect with Poplar street, which will be a great convenience to persons going to the creamery and new roller mill which will soon be in operation.

The Cyclone Minstrels will make their second and last appearance in the Town Hall Tuesday, April 10th in an entirely new programme. One half the proceeds to benefit the Townsend base ball club.

A case of ejectment was tried at 'Squire Naudain's office on Tuesday the trial occupied uearly the whole day. Thomas Davis reprsented the plaintiff, the Williams estate, and Martin B. Burris, the defendant, Mr. Boyls. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff.

PORT PENN.

H. Price is somewhat better.

Shad are as yet scarce and high.

Dr. Philip R. Cleaver has returned from his voyage to the West Indies.

Julia Lee, a respectable young colored woman, died on Monday the 2. was buried on Wednesday.

The first spring day we have had since the 22nd of March. The grass is beautifully green and luxurient for this season of the year.

A few more trees planted about the school house would take away the bare desolate appearance it now presents, and, in time, make a pleasant shade.

Rev. P. S. White, of Princeton Seminary, will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. This gentleman is from West Virginia, and is recommended by Dr. George Purves.

The Statesville church at Delta, Pa., have declined by unanimous vote to accept the resignation of Rev. Kensey J. Stewart, and have appointed a delegate to Presbytery to present to present their cause.

The Electric Road.

The work of surveying the route of the proposed electric railway, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner to those financially interested. This week a route was surveyed east of Centreville and Church Hill public road. On Friday the entire route from Centreville was completed, reaching Queenstown in the afternoon of that day. Whether the route to Kent Island will be surveyed, just at this time we are not able to say, but it is thought the route to Church Hill and Chestertown will be completed before engaged on the Kent Island route.—*Centreville Record.*

DELAWARE CITY.

The whist club, which is flourishing, meets next week.

James E. Sadler is quite successful already with sturgeon catching.

Miss English, of Newark, N. J., visited friends in town this week.

Mrs. Appleton, of Odessa, is the guest of Miss Emma Clark at Greenlea.

Mrs. J. T. Cheairs and daughter are visiting W. W. Warrick, Glassboro, N. J.,

An enjoyable dance will be given in Assembly Hall, on Friday evening, April, 13th.

The ladies of the M. E. church have newly papered and carpeted the parlors of the parsonage.

W. Bright, who has been suffering intensely for some time with a bone folon, is reported as somewhat better.

The "Clipping Party" to be given in the manse, by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, has been postponed until further notice.

Miss Fannie Cheairs entertained some friends from Wilmington, on Sunday. Miss Fannie returned to Swarthmore College, on Monday.

H. C. Clark brought his bride home on Saturday. Mrs. Clark, Jr., is from Chicago. We congratulate Harry and wish them much happiness.

Mrs. Lydia Stahley is staying with her sister, Mrs. Julia Brewer, whom we reported sersously ill last week. Mrs. Brewer is somewhat better.

Mrs. Mary Lee, who has been making a protracted visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Reeves, returned to her home, in Bucksport, Maine, on Thursday.

Shad are becoming plentiful, therefor cheaper. Spoons will very soon be the rage, as pike are beginning to fall victims to the skillful manipulating of the twirling odd thing.

A debate was held in St. Peter's A. M. E. church, on Saturday evening. The question debated—"Which hinders the progress of the negro most? Ignorance, habit or color?"

The vestry of the Episcopal church at their regular meeting on Wednesday night elected W. W. Cheairs to serve in the place of H. Scott: A building committee empowered to proceed with erecting a Sunday School room, was appointed. Miss Hunter was re-elected parish treasurer; and delegates to the annual convention were elected.

Mrs. Howell, of Washington, D. C., stopped in Delaware City for a few days this week, en route for Mystic, Conn. Mrs. Howell will be remembered as Mrs.

The Middletown Transcript

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE—MAIN AND BROAD STREETS, MIDDLETOWN, - DELAWARE.

MARY F. BURRIS, EDITOR.

THE TRANSCRIPT is published every Saturday Morning, and delivered by Carrier to subscribers residing in Middletown.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at as reasonable a rate as is compatible with a high-class newspaper having a large and constantly increasing circulation.

BILLS must be paid monthly.

CHECKS, money orders or postal notes should be drawn to the order of, and Communications should be addressed to

THE TRANSCRIPT, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

☞NO communications published unless accompanied by full name of the writer

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APL. 7, 1894.

The date on the label on your paper shows the time to which your subscriptin is paid

THE key to the South Carolina situation is whiskey.

DEMOCRAT votes seem to keep pace with the reduction of wages; for as the wages get less so do Democratic votes decrease.

THE Republican County Committee at its meeting on Saturday last fixed Saturday, April 28th as the day for holding the caucus for the nomination of sheriff and coroner.

WOMEN are eligible as notaries public in New Jersey. Governor Werts has recently appointed a woman clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, the first woman to fill that position in the State.

THE memorial service held in Forest Presbyterian Church last Sunday, evening, in memory of Dr. Patton, who for so many years was pastor of the church, was a worthy expression of the love and veneration which were manifested for him, not only by his own flock but by the entire community. The sermon by the pastor, Rev. F. H. Moore, is a tender and beautiful tribute to his devoted life. Through the courtesy of Mr. Moore we publish the sermon on our first page, being assured that it will be read with great interest by many of our readers who knew and loved him, and to whom his beautiful life and character are sacred memories.

THERE seems to have been a general understanding among the Levy Courts of the different counties to throw every obstacle in the way of the Republicans being assessed. Had the same tactics been carried on by Republicans the Democratic newspapers of this State would have gone into hysterics and howle themselves hoarse, but such tactics as have been made use of by the Democrats have met with the approval of the Democratic press and party. The question naturally arrises how is it that no Democrat ever has to go before the Levy Court to be assessed If the Democrat party wanted to do the square and fair thing, for such they always pretend to do, how is it that so many Republicans are left off the list and that only Republicans have to ask to be put on the list.

THE Board of Trustees of Delaware College did the right thing in demanding an investigation of the administration. If everything has been as it ought to be the investigation will hurt no one, but if it has been otherwise nothing short of a complete and thorough pruning into the affairs of the college will satisfy the people. The informal charges made against the administration should be either proved or disproved. The college certainly has not taken the position it ought to have with its resources and location and general advantages, for there is no reason why it should not take a leading position among the colleges of the country. What is the use of mincing words? It has not done it. No paper in the State would more gladly uphold the college than the TRANSCRIPT, but the standard has been too low and it can never take the position it ought to until something is done to raise its standard.

WE wonder what our Democratic friends, members of the white man's party, think of the President appointing Taylor Recorder of Deeds in Washington? How do our St. Georges Hundred Democrats like this, they who are so prone to boast of their allegiance to the white man's party? In the face of the applications of a number of white gentlemen, old liners in the party, and we understand that there was an application from this state from a prominent politician for that position and yet these are turned down for a colored man. Ye Gods!

How the average old line Jacksonian Democrat must relish the appointment of the colored man Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. What excuse is it that the position has been filled by a colored man since Frederick Douglas? What difference does it make so it is a position worth thousands upon thousands and so many anxious Democrat patriots ready and willing, aye and suffering, to serve their country and all turned down for a colored man. We do not say that Mr. Taylor is not capable of filling the position, but the very idea of appointing a colored man under a Democratic Administration! In the face of the declaration made at any and all times and under all circumstances that theirs is the party of the white man, it is rather amusing to see Mr. Cleveland appoint colored men.

WATERSON'S VIEW OF THE MUGWUMP.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

But the Mugwump! Ah, yes, the Mugwump. Well, God hates a Mugwump as He hates a coward, and if there be one thing on earth that is Hell's delight it is that combine of hypocrisy and imbecility, the Civil Service Commission. It seemed appropriate that it should be reduced to Larry Godkin for an authorized organ grinder afer the death of George William Curtis. But it appears that Harper's Weekly has got some pig by the ear who is envious of the poor distinction of hanging out Teddy Roosevelt's dirty linen on the Devil's clothes-line! More's the pity! More's the pity!

THE REPUBLICAN YEAR.

Indianapolis Journal (Republican.).

"I do not believe that the politicians fully appreciate the situation in this State," said a Republican whose business takes him among the people in the manufacturing towns. "They cannot unless they go among the people, and particularly wages-earners in all lines. There has been a revolution in sentiment. I everywhere meet men who voted for Cleveland two years ago who are anxious for the day to come when they can vote for a Republican candidate for Congress. Every day I meet men who declare that they have cast their last Democratic vote—not one here and there, but many. If men openly make such declarations what will hundreds of the silent men do in the privacy of the voting booths? I have put the Republican plurality in Indiana at 30,000, and every day confirms me in the opinion that it will reach that figure. You know that I was not a hopeful Republican in 1892, and it was because I mingled with the same people who are now so decidedly heading toward the Republican party, and then they were in doubt. Then they were listening to theories; now they know. The man whose wages have been reduced from $1.50 to $1 a day is in no frame of mind to be treated with more theories. He has just two facts in his mind, which are that he had full wages under Republican rule and that he has lost one-third of his wages and full employment under Democratic rule. He will stay Republican until he gets his wages back. No, I will not put the republican plurality in Indiana less than 30,000. Nor would you if you could hear what I hear on my trips."

"WEARY, VEXED, EVEN ANGRY."

N. Y. Sun (Dem.).

A Mugwump, or "An Independent," as he signs himself, discusses, in the last number of the *Forum* magazine, the question whether Mr. Cleveland has made a failure during the first year of his second Administration; and he auswers it in the affirmative. "If a national election were to be held tomorrow," he says, "no shrewd observer doubts that the Democrats would be defeated in every Northern State, and perhaps in more than one Southern State."

Under such circumstances, Mr. Cleveland, according to his Mugwump friend, is "weary and vexed," "weary, vexed even angry." His disappointment and irritation are so great that it seems he has lately "said to several of his friends that he made a mistake in becoming President again."

What did Mr. Cleveland mean by svch a remark? He did not become President, He was made President by the will of the people. The triumph in the election was the triumph of the Democratic party, not his personal victory; and if a mistake was made, it was made by the people either in putting the Democratic party in control at Washington or in their selection of Mr. Cleveland as the representative of Democratic principles in the White House. He may have made a mistake in accepting the nomination, so far as concerns his personal comfort and his individual reputation; but shall a President elected as a Democrat say that the people made a mistake in voting against Republican policy and in favor of Democratic policy?

As this Mugwump friend of Mr. Cleveland's says, when he was elected "no great party in our whole history had ever had so great a triumph under circumstances so happy, nor a great task before it so clearly laid out, so universally understood." Never before had the policy and principles of a party been laid down more squarely than were those of the Democratic party in the Chicago platform. The way was smooth for a President elected on a platform so lucid and so precise. His course was laid out for him unmistakably.

Therefore, if a mistake was made, it was not made in Mr. Cleveland's "becoming President again," but by the people in choosing the wrong pilot to the Democratic ship. It was made by him in refusing to obey the sailing directions under which he received his commission from the Democratic party.

It is his own fault, then, that Mr. Cleveland is "weary, vexed, even angry," so that his old Mugwump admirers are questioning whether his Administration is not a failure. If it be true that the people are now ready to repudiate the Democratic party, only so short a time after intrusting it with the Federal Government by a majority so emphatic, it is because the President, elected as a Democrat, has conducted his Administration on a policy which ignores and defies the Democratic principles for which the people voted. He has pursued a policy of his own making which is at total variance with the definititely formulated pledge and policy of the Democratic party. He is in trouble because he has insisted on representing only himself, and this is not a country which can be successfully governed by one man, The people do the ruling here, through a political party; and if a President does not obey their will, they repudiate the party which has made itself responsible for him.

How and Why the Areas Diminish.

The belated census figures in relation to areas under hay in 1889 ot last enable us to see where and in what measure the areas devoted to the production of wheat and corn shrank when all supposed they were expanding, as they make plain the cause of the diminution. The decrease, plus the new acres brought into cultivation, was in the measure ot the requirements for other farm staples needed for home consumption; and, aside from the areas employed in growing rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco, it was closely proportioned to additions made to the numbers of animals added so the stocks in town and upon the farms, as the new acres added and the old ones diverted from the production of grain for export were employed in growing such forage crops as hay and oats for home consumption, neither of these crops being exported in any considerable volume in primary form and hay alone in recondary form.

The changes in crop distribution, following from increasing home consumption of forage and the minor cerals, have been progressively continuous since 1879, and are far greater than generally believed. For instance, the grain acreage of the New England States shrank 166,000 acres between 1879 ane 1889; and here alone the area employed in growing forage diminished the meadows shrinkin 57,000 acres, while the area devoted to oats increased 21,000 acres, and the areas under all farm staples showed a diminution of 220,000 acres. Doubtless much of this land was employed in gardening and was laid out as additions to the growing towns.

In New York the area under all cereals decreased 430,000 acres but the area under oats augmented by 156,000 acres, while that devoted to wheat shrank 274,000 acres, and that under corn 286,000 acres. In the Empire State 630,000 acres were added to the meadows, of which 199,000 were acres then first brought into cultivation.

In Pennsylvania the meadows were extended over 737,000 acres, and the oat fields increased by the addition of 73,000 acres. Of these additions to of the area employed in growing forage 461,000 acres were in the form of accretions to the cultivated acreage and the remainder came from the wheat and corn fields.

Like diversions from wheat and corn culture to hay and oats obtained, and in much the same ratio, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, the Virginias, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but it is only when we reach the grain-producing States of the lake basie and the great central valleys that it is seen how great and significant is the change affected in crop distribution, a change dictated by the yearly increasing of the added population for forage and its secondary products.

Between 1879 and 1889, Ohio is found to have added 305,000 acres to the area under oats and 1,013,000 acres to the meadows. Of these 1,318,000 acres, 940,000 were reclaimed from forest and swamp and the remaining 378,000 acres were taken from tne corn and wheat fields.

Indiana was able to add 479,000 acres to the area under oats and 1,139,000 acres to the meadows, reducing the wheat and corn fields of the State no more than 142,000 acres, the lands newly brought under cultivation making the residue.

Prior to 1879 the prairie surfaces of Illinois had been very fully reclaimed and less new land was available; and here we find that the area employed in growing corn shrunk 1,158,000 acres in ten years, and that devoted to wheat decreased in the measure of 979,000 acres, while the meadows augmented by additions aggregating 1,018,000 acres, and the oat-bearing lands increased as much as 1,889,000 acres. Of the additions to the two forage crops, amounting to 2,897,000 acres, but 722,000 acres were new fields, the remainder having been taken from the areas previously devoted to the production of wheat and corn for exportation.

In Michigan, additions of 550,000 acres to the area under oats and 884,000 acres to that employed in growing hay were made by reducing 1,386,000 new acres to cultivation and drawing upon the wheat fields for 48,000 acres; and 274,000 other acres were taken from the wheat fields to add to the home supply of rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, the result being that at the end of the ten years the wheat fields of the State had shrunken 322,000 acres.

An expansion of 818,000 acres occurred in the meadows of Wisconsin, and the area under oats widened by the addition of 672,000 acres the aggregate additions to the forage crops equalled 1,490,000 acres.

After absorbing the 810,000 acres now first reduced to production, it was found necessary to make drafts upon the wheat fields of Wisconsin for 680,000 acres to grow the needed forage; 105,000 other acres for corn, and some 419,000 acres for the minor cereals and potatoes required at home. The wheat area of 1989 was 1,204,000 acres less than that of 1879.

Missouri shows similar changes in crop distribution, only in a lesser degree.

In Minnesota there was a small increase of the area employed in growing wheat, and a very considerable increase of that under corn, the new acres added sufficing to meet the increasing requirments for forage and minor crops and to make such additions to the wheat and corn fields; but it is no longer practicable to do this and supply the needed forage and minor products requied by the rapidly incresing urban population.

Athough a comparatively new State, Iowa affords remarkable evidence of the changes which are everywhere obtaining, and everywhery necessary, in crop distribution; a distribution that is yearly made to conform more closely to home requirements. In 1879 Iowa was, wheat production, second only to Illinois, the area so employed reaching 3,049,000 acres. In 1889, however, the area under wheat had declined to 586,000 acres, while the area under oats had increased from 1,508,000 ares in 1879 to 3,752,000 acres in 1889, or 150 per cent. In the same period the meadows expanded from 2,490,000 acres to 5,253,000, the increase being 112 per cent. Of the 5,007,000 acres added to the areas growing hay and oats, 3,833,000 were new lands and the remainder taken from the wheat fields. The residue of the land diverted from wheat production went mostly to enlarge the corn fields, which contained 970,000 more acres in 1889 than ten years earlier. Since 1889, however, the corn fields of Iowa have lost all this 970,000 acres and much more that have gone to still further enlarge the areas employed in growing forage.

While such States as Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas have been able to grow all the needed forage without trenching upon the wheat and corn fields, this is no longer possible in the eastern parts of Kansas and Nebraska and only in some of the cotton States, those of the Pacific slope, and in the mountains will it longer be practicble to bring under cultivation yearly sufficient land to meet the progressively increasing local demands for forage.

In all that part of the republic lying north of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and east of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—that vast region containing the wealth, population, and the grist manufacturing interests of the nation, and including all the important grain-growing States except California, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas—there were added, during the ninth decade, some 16,700,000 new acres to the areas employed in growing cereals and hay. Of the added acres 14,100,000 were absorbed by the meadows alone, while the acres employed in growing oats not only absorbed the remaining 2,600,000 new acres, but were increased by drafts upon the wheat fields of this region aggregating 5,800,000 acres, and it was necessary to make other drafts amounting to 700,000 acres upon the wheat fields and a draft for 200,000 acres upon the corn fields in order to grow the rye, barley, and buckwheat required by the domestic population.

The changes wrought in crop distribution between 1879 and 1889 in the region described were as follows:

	1379.	1889.	Per ct. of change.
Wheat	27,100 000	20,600,000	24.0—
Corn	42,400,000	42,200,000	0.5—
Rye, &c.	3,600,000	4,500,000	25.0
Oats.	12,700,000	21,100,000	66.1
Hay	27,000,000	41,100,000	52.2
Totals	112,800,00	129,500,000	
New acres.	16,700,00		14.8
Totals	129,500,000	129,500,000	

So great and so imperstive was the demand for the two greater forage crops (hay and cats) that of additions to the cultivated areas of all the States and Territories between 1879 and 1889, aggregating 51,500,000 acres, quite 23,800,000 acres were absorbed by the meadows and about 11,200,000 acres by the fields growing oats, or 70 per cent of the whole, while but 15,500,000 acres were added to the fields growing wheat, corn, cotton, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco, the increase of all crop areas, other than forage, being at the rate of 13 per cent. in ten years, as against an increase of 70 per cent. in the areas devoted to forage and 25 per cent. increase of population.

Moreover, the three crops, wheat, corn, and cotton, which furnish nearly all agricultural exports, either in primary or secondary form, employed, in 1889 125, 500,000 acres, as against 112,300,000 in 1879, the increase having been but 13,500,000 acres, or 12 per cent., as against the population increase of 25 per cent. In other words, the power to export the products of the soil diminished in the ratio of the difference between an increase of 12 per cent. in the producing machinery and 25 per cent. in the consuming element. This diminution of the proportion of the acreage employed in the production of food and fibre for exportation directly and necessarily followed from increasing home consumption of forage, the added requirements for hay alone having, between 1879 and 1889, absorbed an average of 2,380,000 new acres annually, while the additions to the oat fields yearly averaged 840,000 acres, the additions to the two forage crops yearly absorbing 3,220,000 new acres. If forage requirements increase during the tenth decade but two-thirds as fast as during the ninth there must be a continuous and rapid decrease of the wheat and corn areas, as the yearly additions to the cultivated lands are now less than a million acres.

The wheat and corn areas have diminished since 1889, and will continue to diminish, because the new acres being added yearly grow less and less, and even now are not a fourth what are required to supply the food, forage, and fibre needed by each year's addition to the population.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 2d, 1894.—The Republicans in the House have it in their power, if so disposed, to allow the House to pass the Bland bill over Mr. Cleveland's veto, when the attempt is made this week by the silver men to do it. There is little probability that the Republcans will do this, but the fact that they can do it is having such a disturbing effect upon the Administration Democrats that they are talking among themselves of filibustering to prevent a vote when Mr. Bland makes his motion to pass the bill over the veto. There are a few Republicans who will vote for the motion anyway, and all that would be necessary for it to receive more than the necessary two-third vote would be for the other Republicans to abstain from voting, as more than two-thirds of the Democrats will vote for the motion. The out and out silver men are not, however, anxious to see the Bland bill passed over the veto. They prefer it to be out of the way, so that they will be free to try to pass a free coinage bill.

The Democratic Senators privately admit that they are not confident of passing the tariff bill, and the wildest man no longer talks of passing it by the first of May. There is much gossip of an attempt being made, to attach a free coinage amendment to the bill, but even if the attempt is to be made, which is not certain, it cannot be done until the bill reached the amendment stage, which is sometime off.

Democratic Senators positively refused to grant a hearing to a delegation of New England women mill-workers, who came to Washington to protest against the injustice of the tariff bill in dealing with matters in which the mill-workers are vitally interested, but they got a hearing—Republican Senators gave it to them—and their objections to the bill will be stated to the Senate and to the country by Republican Senators during the debate on the tariff bill, which opened to-day, according to programme.

Those Democratic Congressmen who have been backing other applicants for the position are as mad over the announcement that the "ex" rule is again to be violated, and Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, who was Public Printer under the first Cleveland Administration, is to again have that office, as they have been all along because Hon. Frank W. Palmer, admitedly one of the best Public Printers the country ever had, has not only been allowed to keep the office, but was actually begged to keep it until Mr. Cleveland got ready to select his Democratic successor. One of the principal things remembered by Republicans against Mr. Benedict's previous Administration of the office is the large number of old soldiers who were dismissed by him.

The fight in the House to give the seat now held by Representative Joy, of Missouri, to a Democratic contestant who was not elected, which has been waged for more than a week without success, notwithstanding some very autocratic acts of Speaker Crisp, has brought out the fact that there are a score or more of Democrats in the House who are too conscientious to take part in the theft of the seat merely to add one more to a Democratic majority of ninety. But the act will doubtless be consummated this week, in spite of the protests of Republicans and the non-voting of conscientious Democrats, as the absentees are being arrested and brought in and a voting Democratic quorum will probably be obtained.

It is just now a little puzzling to know why Secretary Carlisle should have considered it necessary to go to New York to assure the bankers of that city that Mr. Cleveland would make no concessions to the free silver men in Congress. Why wasn't the veto message considered assurance enough? Some of the silver men express the fear that the Administration is making arrangements for another bond issue, similar to the last one. Be that as it will, it may be set down as reasonably certain that Congress will not follow Mr. Cleveland's recommendation by authorizing a bond issue.

Senator Voorhees was a little staggered the other day when confronted by the Democratic Governor of Indiana, and his staff, who had come to Washington to protest against the tariff bill as it now stands. He couldn't turn them down, like he did the New England women, so they had a short but sharp word battle, the Senator and the Governor being the chief fighters. Governor Mathews, who is understood to be a candidate for Voorhees's seat in the Senate, told the Senator that the Indiana Democrats demanded a restoration of the original free list of the Wilson bill. Voorhees denied it, and said that Mathews had been trying to work up Democratic opposition to the bill, hoping to use it to advance his Senatorial aspirations. Mathews gave him to undeastand that the matter would figure in the Senatorial election

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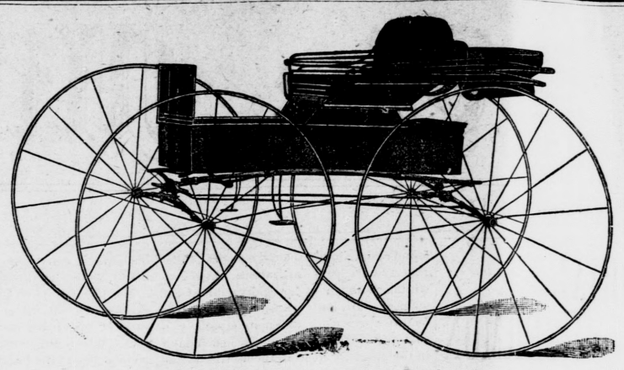

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The Midnight Cruise

A THRILLING STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

T was a lowery day, the 16 of July, 1814, so said an old man, from whom we had the particulars of the incident we are about to relate. On a point of land at the mouth of Saco River, which makes out beyond a basin of water known as "The Pool," stood two men. They were roughly dressed, and the cut and rig of their garbs showed them to be fisherman, or, perhaps, lumbermen and coasters. The elder of the two was a stout thick-set man, somewhere about fifty years of age, and wearing upon his face the marks of a bold, fearless person. The other was several years younger, and though not quite so stout in his build, yet showing enough of muscle to entitle him to the respect of one who looked for manhood in physical strength The first—he of the most years—was named Sam Latham, and everybody about the coast knew him well. The other was a Jerry Clarke, and few were the people who knew one that did not know the other, for they were always together, in health and in sickness, in sunshine and in storm, upon the shore or upon the sea.

It was near noon when they stood there, and they were looking off to sea, where a brig of war was standing in under reefed topsails. This brig was an Englishman, and she had been off the mouth of the river nearly two weeks, much to the discomfort of a fleet of lumberman, who were anchored along shore up the stream.

"I tell you what, Jerry," said Sam Latham, after he had gazed some ten minutes upon the English brig in silence, "we'er fairly shut up here. By the great Moses, it's too bad. If we only had our lumber down shore. we would have our dollars hard an' fast. But it's no use. We can't get by that sneaken' peep."

"By thunder, I'd like to sink 'em," was Jerry's emphatic response.

"Like to?" iterated Sam. "Wouldn't I sink 'em if I could!"

While they were thus conversing on the subject of the enemy, they become aware of the approach of a third party, and on turning they saw an old gentleman whom they at once recognized as a Mr. Webb, a very wealthy man, who owned much of the shipping in the river. He approached our two friends, and after having gazed a few moments upon the blockading brig, he turned to Latham and said:

"Sam, I've come down to make a proposition to you. I've got four hundreds barrels of beef that must be run into Portland, and I declare I can't send it over the land. Now that brig must be got rid of at some rate."

Both Sam and Jerry, had eyes and ears open, for this accorded exactly with their own feelings.

"I'm ready," was Sam's response; "only show me the way, and give me a chance, and I'll do anything."

"Well, returned Webb, "I can raise seventy-five men, and arm them; and they're men that'll do their duty, if need be. I know them all, for they have all, or nearly all, sailed for me at different times. There are forty coasters up the river here, close by, and we can have nearly every man of their crews if somebody will only take the lead, and put them in a fair way to work. Now if you'll contrive some way to get them abroad brig, I'll give you one hundred dollars. Come, now set your wits at work."

"By thunder!" muttered Sam, as he cast his eyes off upon the brig. It was a simple ejaculation, and was only thrown out as a sort of index to the date of his feelings. He looked upon the brig awhile, and then upon the sand at his feet, and then he looked into Mr. Webb's face.

"What do you say Sam?"

Just as Webb spoke, the brig tacked and started off.

"That's the way the saucy thing works," Sam muttered; "standin' off an' on here just to bother us an' steal our bread and butter. Let me think, 'squire, just let me think."

For some moments old Latham thought, and the look of earnestness which rested upon his features, add nervous working of his hands, showed that he was thinking to some purpose.

"Jerry," he said, addressing his companion, and speaking in a thoughtful manner, "it is going to be dark to night."

Clarke raised his eyes to the heavens and then held up his hand to ascertain which way the wind came from.

"It will, sartain," he said. "It's goin' to be thick to night, an' no mistake. Them clouds are comin' over, an' I reckon 'twill rain some, too."

Latham looked into Jerry's face for some moments, and then he turned toward Webb.

"I'll tell you what 'tis, 'squire," he said, "if I can have your old sloop—the Sally Ann—and seventy-five men, well armed, I'll run out this very night. If it's as dark as I think 'twill be, we can board the Englishmsn in spite of his teeth."

"Good!" ejaculaculated Webb, seizing Sam by the hand. "The sloop is empty, and in good order, and the men shall all be abroad before dark,".

"Then let's be off. Come, Jerry we are in for it now. You'll go with me?"

"Won't?" uttered Jerry, with a quick sparkle of the eye. That was Jerry's method of giving a very decided affirmative.

So the three started off towards the other side of the small cape, and there they took a boat and rowed up the river. The sloop Sally Ann was a solid coasting craft of some hundred tons burthen, and Latham had sailed in her long enough that she behaved well at sea. She was hauled up along side of the numerous wood warves, and while Webb kept along up the river to collect the men, Sam and Jerry went on board the sloop to put things in shape there. They saw that the sails were securely bent, the running rigging in order, and that the deck was clear from all needless cumbronce.

As soon as this was attended to, Jerry Clarke went up to a high rise of land where he could see the and while he kept watch there, Sam followed Mr. Webb. Before dark all the men Webb had engaged were collected together and rowed out to the sloop, which had been hauled out into the stream, to avoid being left aground by the low ebb. Each man had either a good cutlas or some weapon that answered the same purpose, and most of them were supplied with pistols. Just at dusk the sloop hoisted her anchor, and Mr. Webb went on shore. There was a large crowd collected upon the river's bank to see her off, and as her sails filled and she began to move through the water' they gave three hearty cheers. By the time the sloop reached the Pool it was fairly dark, and here dropped her anchor again.

Sam Latham now called his men on deck and informed them of his plans. He knew nearly all of them, and he knew them to be a brave set of fellows, and after he had stated plainly just what he intended to do, they approved of his decision, and promised to stand by him to the last. He had no desire to start out until nearly midnight, for he wanted utter darkness to cover his work.

About nine o'clock, a drizzly rain set in and it was dark as Egypt. Not a star could be seen, nor was there the least spot of relief in the black canopy that hung over the earth. At ten o'clock the wind blew from the northwest and was quite fresh. The bonnet was taken from the jib, and the mainsail reefed, and as the darkness was as complete as could be desired, the Yankee skipper resolved to get underweigh. Accordingly the anchor was run up once more, and sail made. Latham steered by the compass, and he knew very nearly the direction in which the brig would be most likely to be found. Lookouts were stationed forward, and one man took up his station on the end of the bowsprit.

For over an hour the sloop stood out nearly east, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. The binnable light was so shaded that scarcely a ray could escape, only leaving an aperture large enough for the helmsman to see the compass. About half past eleven the man on the bowspit reported that he could see a light ahead. Latham sprang forward, and after gazing a few moments he made out the brigs light. He could see that she had a lantern at the binnacle and another at the forecastle companion-way. Her ports were open, and the rays of the lanterns were seen through them. After watching some minutes he decided that the Englishman was standing to the north'rd, close-hauled, and she was now passing directly under the sloop's fore-foot.

By the manner in which she passed, Latham knew that she had but very little sail set, and he saw that he could run her by the board as soon as he pleased. The drizzling rain still continued, and the night was as black as ever. The brig could not have been over an eighth of a mile distant, for even her light could not have been seen through the thick darkness further than that.

"Now, my men," said Sam, as he came to the gangway, "I'm going to run aboard of that fellow as soon as I can. He's standing up on the larboard tack, and I can run him on the quarter in ten minutes. You that have the grapplings be sure and throw them as soon as we touch, and mind that you throw them sure, too, for one mistake may ruin us. If we make a miss the first time and fall off, the Englishman'll have time to beat to quarters, and then we're done to. By the time we're alongside, her lanterns will give us light enough to see how to operate. Look out for your arms, now, and remember what you've got to do. Step sure but step quick. Now look out sharp for my orders."

"You may luff a couple of points," he said, as soon as he got the brig fairly in sight. Round in a little on the sheets. Steady, so."

By this time Sam could see the dark forms of the men as they passed to and fro by the ports, through which the rays of the lanterns came, and he distinctly heard the orders of the officer who had charge of the deck. In a few minutes more he could make out the line of the brig's nettings, and he saw that he could strike now by luffing sharp up. Accordingly he passed the order in as low a tone as possible. The sloop came up handsomely.

"Let every thing go!" cried Sam, as he sprang from his post and leaped towards the starboard gangway. "Let everything go, and stand by to board!"

On the next instant the sloop's bow struck with a severe shock, and she glided along side quickly. All on board the brig was confusion in a moment. The voices of her officers could be heard in wild gasping tones, and the men could be seen rushing toward the larboard rail. The grapplings were thrown with precision, and the two vessels were fast together.

Not one of the Englishman was armed, for they probolly thought that collission was the result of the accident, as they had not distinctly understood Lathams order to his men.

"What ho! you rrscally lubber," yelled the Englishman; "push off! push off!"

But the lubber did not push off, but in the stead thereof he clung the closer and in a moment more the brig's side was lined with armed men. Half a dozen lanterns had been lighted by the Englishman for that purpose of enabling them to look into the cause os the catastrophe, and when their beams fell upon the scence they discovered that their deck was swarming with strangers. The glitter of bright steel flashed upon their sight, and before they could fully realize what occured, they found themselves overpoweerd.

"Jump to the main braces," shouted Sam, as soon as he saw there was light enough to enable his men to work "jump, some of you, and lay main topsail aback. You take the helm, Jerry."

These orders were quickly obeyed.

"Down with the hatches," was our Yankee skipper's next order, as he saw that the off watch was tumbling on deck. Knock back every man that attempts to come up.——Now where is the captain of the craft?"

Before Sam received any answer to this question, he noticed that some of the brig's crew had armed themselves from the arm chest, which stood abaft the mainmast, and he ordered his followers to down with them at once. There were not more than a dozen at most who had thus got arms, and in less than two minutes they were sprawling upon the deck. Our hero saw that now was his time to strike, without stopping to ask questions, so he turned to his men and gave the word to strike.

"If there is any captain to this brig," he cried, "let him look out, for down goes every man that shows himself until you surrender. Cry for quarter as soon as you please; but you'll die fast if you don't."

The Yankees were all in order now, and there was light enough for them to see plainly about the deck, as the lanterns had been hung upon their beckets over the guns, when the Englishmen had started for the arm chest.

"You would rob us of our hard-earned bread, and starve our wives and little ones," cried Sam, as he dashed aft, after having seen a sufficient guard over the chest. "We'll see whether you shall ride rough shod over the rights of free born people. Down! down! Strike boldly, my brave men. Strike for the honor of our noble flag!"

And they did strike. A few minutes the stubborn Briton held out, and then he yelled with all his might for quarters. He had no arms, and he saw his men all driven into a solid body without the power of defence.

Latham gave the word to stop the conflict, and in a few moments more the din of battle ceased. The English captain came forward and reported himself to the Yankee skipper.

"Have ye surrendered?" asked Sam.

"Yes," uttered the Briton. "We are not able to cope with a power that sneaks upon us like a snake at midnight."

"Then you shouldn't tread upon snakes at midnight," answered Sam. "I know ye. You talk about sneakin'! What do you call the murderin' of poor women and children, and the burnin' of poor men's houses? But it's no use of talkin.' Call your men aft s r, and we'll see 'em."

The captain said no more in the way o' crimination, but his men were all called aft, and as soon as the brig's irons could be found, our hero set his men at work securing his prisoners. As soon as this part of the work was done, the few who had been killed of the enemy were gathered together, and then Sam sent Jerry Clarke on board the sloop with six good men. Ere long the grapplings were cast loose, and the brig's main-top sail filled, and as soon as good ground was found the prize was brought to an anchor.

The next morning came clear and bright. The clouds were all rolling off to the south'rd, and the sun arose without even a mist to obscure its glowing glorious face. The tide set up the Saco River, and with it came the little sloop Sally Ann, and in her wake followed the English brig Alecto. In less than an hour the river's banks were lined with rejoicing people, and glad shouts rent the air. Old Mr. Webb was among the first to come down, and he met Sam Latham as he came on shore.

To say that Sam was a lion would not be half; but the noble Yankee skipper was by no means willing to have all this honor to himself. He took the pay which had been promised him, because he was poor and needed it; but his brave fellows did not go unrewarded. From the proceeds of the prize they were all amply paid, though each and all cared but little for the money when compared with the satisfaction they experienced in capturing the Englishman, and thus ridding themselves and their countrymen of a dangerous and troublesome enemy.

Sam Latham has left a goodly number of decendents, and some of them are still living; and there are quite a number of younger Sams who take much pride in telling the story of old Sam's Midnight Cruise.

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May be cured by a pill, the devive of a Yankee.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cost only 25 cents and are a guaranteed cure for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and all deraggements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

"Have your hair trimmed?" asked the barber. "Trimmed!" echoed Farmer Begosh. "Now, look ye here! I don't want no jokes. I came here to get my hair cut, and I don't want no trimmin's at all. Did ye think I wanted you to do it up in ribbons?"

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength—Last United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Co
106 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Storekeepers!

Get our Prices before ordering any

Paper Bags

OR

Manilla Paper

We sell it at City Prices and keep a full stock constantly on hand. Give us a call.

TRANSCRIPT

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. B. FOARD

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN

....GRAIN....

FRUIT, SEED FEED AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

MARKET PRICE PAD FOR

WHEAT AND CORN

Uon orders from E. L. Rogers & Co., on railroad and canal, and Maryland and Delaware waters.

—THE BISSEL CHILLED PLOW—
is the best. Full line of castings for Bissel and Oliver Plows always on hand.

Imperial Bran

BEST IN THE MARKET.

The Best Full Leather Top Buggy for the money in the market.

J. B. FOARD,

OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE
Opposite the Depot.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

Delaware Division.

On and after November 20, (Sunday excepted), trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	Exp.	Pass.	Exp.	Pass.	Mail.	Mail
Patik . .	‖ 11.16	$7.25	$10.20	$.153	$3.46	$5.56
Balto . .	6.45	6.30	8.50	12.05	3.00	5.27
Wilm'g'n	12.02	8.13	11.03	2.41	4.27	6.50
Farnh'st.		f 8.32		f 2.56		
N Castle.		8.37		2.55		7.02
S Road . .		18.34		f 3.01		f 7.07
Bear . .		f 8 40		f 3.07		h 7 12
Porters .		8.48			f 4.48	7.17
Kirkw'd.		8.52	h11.33	f 3.17		f 7.22
Mt.Pl's't.		9.01		f 3.26		f 7.40
Armstg..		f 9.04				7.34
Mid'twn	12.44	9.10	11.49	3.35	5.12	7.39
T'wnend.		9.18		f 3.43	5.20	7.48
B'tk bird.		f 9.23		f 3.47		f 7.52
G Spring.		f 9.29		f 3.53		
Clayton..	1.02	9.35	12 01	3.58	5.35	8.03
Sy'r'a Ln.		9.25	11.56	3.48	5.20	7.53
Brenford		f 9.40		4.05		8.07
Chesw'ld		f 6 .45		f 4.11		f 8.13
Dupont. .				f 4.14		
Dover . .	1.39	9.55	12.22	4.20	5.50	8.22
Wy'ming a	1.27	10.02	f 12.28	f 4.25	5.56	8.30
W'dside..		f 10.09		f 4.32		
Viola . .		f 10.13		4.36		
Felton . .	a 1.40	10.18	f 12.39	4.40	6.08	
Harr'ngtn	a 1.50	10.53	12.53	4.49	6.20	
Farm't'n		f 10.40	h 1.00		f 6.28	
Grenw'd.		f 10.49	h 1.07		f 6.36	
B'dgville	a 2.14	10.58	f 1.15		6.45	
Cannons		f 11.03			f 6.50	
Seaford .	a 2.26	11.13	1.26		6.58	
Laurel . .	a 2.38	11.25	f 1.36		7.09	
Delmar .	2.50	11.38	1.46		7.20	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NORTHWARD.

	Exp.	Mail.	Exp.	Mail.	Exp.	Pass
Delmar .	‖ 1.08			$8.05	$2.30	$4.25
Laurel . .	1.21			8.16	p2.40	4.36
Seaford .	p1.34			8.30	p2.50	4.47
Cannons.				f 8.38		f 4.54
B'dgville	p1.48			8.44	f 3.03	4 59
Grenw'd.				f 8.51		f 5.08
Farm't'n				f 9.01		f 5.17
Harngtn	p2 22		$8.05	9.15	3.28	5 30
Felton . .	p 2.32		8.14	9.25	f 3.37	5.39
Viola . .			f 8.18	f 9.29		f 5.43
W'dside..			f 8.22	f 9.33		f 5.47
Wy'm'ng	p	$7.05	f 8 29	9.40	f 3.48	5.56
Dover, .	2.50	7.11	8.35	9.48	3.54	6.03
Dupont		17.14				
Chesw'ld		f 7.20		f 9.57		6.12
Brenford		f 7.24		f10.02		f 6.19
S.yr'a Ln		7.19	8.42	9.57	3.48	6.15
Clayton..	3.06	7.29	8.52	10.05	4 09	6.25
G Spring		f 7.33				f 6.31
Bl'kbird.		f 7.39		f 10 17		f 6 37
T'wnend.		7.44	9.06	10.21	4.22	6.42
Mid'tw'n	p3.29	7.53	9.15	10 30	4.31	6.45
Armst'g..		f 7.57				f 6.51
Mt.Pl's't.		8.01		f 10.37		7.00
Kirkw'd.		8.09		10.46		7.10
Porters .		8.15	f 9.34	f10.51	4.48	7.15
Bear . .		f 8.20		f 10 56		f 7 20
S Road .		f 8.25		f 11.00		f 7.25
N Castle.		8.31	9.45	11.05		7.31
Farnh'st.		f 8.36	f 9.50			
Wilm . .	4.15	8.45	9.58	11.17	5.12	
Balto . .	6. 31	10.40	11.15	12.40	6.52	
Phila . .	‖ 5.10	9.32	10 46	$12.01	$5.59	§
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P

Berlin, leave Harrington 1038 a m daysand 6 25 p m, Tuesdays, Thursand Saturdays. Returning, leave B r 57 a m week-days, 3 14 p m Tuesdays, tsdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Tovnsend for Centreville and way-stations 9 2 a m and 5 25 p m week-days. Returning, leave Centreville 7 40 a m and 2 50 p m week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clinton for Oxford and way stations 9 4 a m and 5 38 p m week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6 45 a m and 1 30 p m week days

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R R—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11 18 a m week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays 7 00 p m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6 20 a m, and on Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays 3 27p m

CONNECTION—At Porter, with NEWLTK and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware Maryland and Virginia Railroad, At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar with brw York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico& Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J R WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

‖ Daily. § Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops on signal, on notice to conductor.

"h" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington or points north.

"l" Stops to leave passengers from points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilmington and points north, and Dover.

"t" Stops to let oil passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12 06 a m, and 9 51 p m, daily, 81,3 11 12 a m, 2 41 4,30, 40, 6 09 and 650 p m week-days. Leave New Castle 6 30 a m and 10 15 p m daily, 8 31, 9 35, 11 02 a m, 1 18, 534, 5 34,6 41 and 73 1 p m, week days

Express trains leaving Harrington 8 05 a m, and arriving at 6 20 p m, week-days run through solid to and from Baltimore via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 1038 a m, week-days, 6 25 p m, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, train leaves Franklin City 5 55 a m, week-days, 21 0 p m, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 11 10 a m, 6 25 p m, Returning, leave Lewis 7 35 a m, 3 57 p m.

Leaae Franklin City for Chincoteague(via canner) 15 3 p. m, week days, Returning, ave Chincoteague 4 42 a m week days, only.

Baltimore & Eastern Shore Railroad

FALL TIME TABLE.

In effect Monday, September 19, 1892

EAST.			WEST.	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	1	Washington,	3 00	
	4 30	Baltimore,	12 30	
7 00	8 00	Claiborne.	9 00	5 40
7 05	8 01	McDaniel.	8 56	5 36
7 10	8 06	Harper,	8 52	5 32
7 30	8 15	St. Michael's	8 48	5 30
7 34	8 19	Riverside,	8 39	5 17
7 40	8 26	Royal Oak,	8 35	5 12
7 46	8 30	Kirkham,	8 30	4 2
8 20	8 45	Bloomfield,	8 25	044
		Turner's		
8 40	9 00	Bethelehem,	03	4 20
8 56	9 09	Preston,	757	4 10
9 05	9 14	Ellwood,	7 50	4 00
9 20	9 23	Hurlock,	7 44	3 50
9 27	9 27	Ravalls,	7 37	3 45
9 35	9 31	Rhodesdale,	7 34	3 35
9 55	9 43	Vienna,	7 22	3 15
10 08	9 51	Barren Creek,	7 12	3 00
10 18	10 00	Helston,	7 02	2 47
10 25	10 05	Rockawalkin,	6 55	2 40
3 10	10 15	Salisbury,	6 50	2 30
3 10	10 23	Walston's,	6 36	10 05
3 25	10 28	Parsonsburg,	6 32	9 58
3 40	10 45	Pittsville,	6 26	9 35
3 50	10 43	New Hope,	6 16	9 00
4 00	10 47	Whaleyeille,	6 12	8 51
4 07	10 53	St. Martins,	6 05	8 36
4 30	00	Berlin,	6 00	8 30
4 45		Ocean City.	5 45	8 00
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

WILLARD THOMSON, A.J. BENJAMIN
General Manager. Superintendent

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS

SAFE AND SURE.

Unscrupulous persons are counterfitting Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for Woman's Safe Guard and receive them by mail. Wilcox Specific Co. Phila. Pa.

D. P. HUTCHISON,

AUCTIONEER.

Having had experience, I am prepared to call sales at reasonable prices and at short notice. I can furnish a competent clerk if desired.

D. P. HUTCHINSON,
Townsend, Delaware

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect Feb. 16, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE DEPOT EAST BOUND.

†Express trains.

New York, week days, 03, †6 21, †7.30, †10.36, a m †12.24, †2.49, †5 3 †7.39, †11.00, p m Sundays, †3.03, †6.0., †10.03, a m; †2.49, †5.25, †7.39, †11.00 p m.

PHILADELPHIA, TWENTY-FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STS, Week days †3.03, 5.45, †6.21, 6.35, †7.30, 7.50, †8.40, 9.15 10.36, †10.36, †11.50 a m. †12.24, 1.25, †2.49, 3.30, 4.55, †5.35, 6.31, †7.39, 8.25, 10.00, †11.00 p m.

Sundays, †3.03, †6.21, 6 35, 7.50, 9.00, †10,36, 11.40, a m; 1.25, †2.49, 3.30, 4.55, †5,35, 6 31, †7.39, 8.25 10.00, †11.00 p m.

PHILADELPHIA, TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS, Week days, †3.03, †6.21 †7.30, †8.40, †10.36, a m; †2.49, †7.39, †11.00 p m.

PHILADELPHIA, Sundays, †3.03, †6.21, †10.36, a m; †2.49, †7.39 †11.00 p m.

Chester, week days, †3.03, 5.45, †6 21, 6.35, †7.30, 7.50, †8.40, 9 15, 10.36 †10.36, 11.50 a m; 1 25, †2.49, 3.30, 4.55, †5 35, 6 31, †7.39 8.25, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Chester, Sundays, †3.03, †6.21, 6.35, 7.50, 9 00, †10.39, 11.40 a m; 1.25, †2 49, 3 30, 4.55, †5.35, 6 31, †7.39, 8 25, 10.00, †11.00 p. m.

Atlantic City, week days, †7.30, a m; †2.49, p m; Sundays, 6.35 a m; 12.49 p m.

WEST BOUND.

Baltimore and Washington, week days, †1.47, 7.02, †8.47 a m; †12.16, †2.05, 3.05, †4.47, †5 51 †8.12 †9.38, p m. Sundays, †4.47. 7.02, †8.47. a m; †12,16, †2.05, 3.05, †4.47, †8.12, †10.35 p m.

Baltimore and Way Stations, 7.02 a m! 3 05 p m daily.

Newark, Del., week days, †4.47, 7.02, †8.47, a m, †12.16, 2.05, †4.47, †5,31, 7.35, †8.12, 9.38, 11,10, p m, Sundays, †4.47, 7.02, †8.47, †12.16, 3.05, †4.47, 7.35, †8.12, †10.35, 11.10 p m

Pittsburg, †8.47, a m; †4.47 p m daily.

Chicago, †8.47, a m; †4.47, p m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, †12.16 p m daily, 9.38, p m daily except Sunday 10.35 p m Sunday only.

New Orleans via Bristol and Chattanooga, †8.12 p m daily. Through sleeper to New Orleans.

Slingerly accommodation, 7 02 a m 3.05, 7.3', and 10.10 p m, daily.

Landenburg accommodation, week days, 7.02, 11.00 a m; 3.05 and 4.47 p m; Sundays, 9.30 a m; 4.47 p m.

Trains leave Market street station:

For New York, week days, †7.10 a m.

For Philadelphia, week days, 6.20, †7.10 11.35 a m 12 42, 3.15, 5.45 p m. Sundays, 6.20 a m; 8.15, 9.45 p m.

For Baltimore, week days, 6.50 a m; 2.5

For Landenberg and way stations, week days, 6.50, 10.50 a m; 2.55, 5.09 p m; Sundays 9.25 a m; 3.05, 5.00 p m.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, TWENTY FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS FOR WILMINGTON, week days, †4.05, 6.00, 7 25 †8.15, 10 00 †11 42 a m; 12.00 noon; †1.35, †1.45 2 00, 3.15, †4.10, 4.30, †5 00, †5.17, 5.20, †6.10 6 30 †7.38, 9.20, †9 02 and 11,35 p m.

Sundays, †4.05, 6.00, †8.15, 8,20, 10 00, †11.42. a m; 12 00 noon; †1.35, 2.00, 3 15 †4.10 4 30, 6.30 †7 38, 9.30, †10 05 and 11,35 p m.

LEAVE TWELFTH AND MARKET STS. †3,45 †7.55, †11.26 a m; †3.54, †7.22, †9 58 p m Telephone, 193.

Rates to Western points lower than via any other line.

R. B. CAMPBELL, General Passenger Ag't.
J. T. ODELL General Manager.

Lumber!

Hardware!

Mill Work!

Paints!

Fencing Wires!

Coal, hard & soft.

Wood, ready sawed!

Building Lime!

Agricultural Lime!

Drain Tile!

&c., &c., &.

Large Variety Best Quality!

Lowest Prices!

G E. HUKILL,

Middletown, Del.

WHAT

$2.00

Will Buy

$2.60 will buy a Child's Suit or Overcoat.

$4.00 will buy a Boy's Suit or Overcoat.

$7.00 will buy a Youth's Suit or Overcoat.

$8.00 will buy a Man's Suit or Overcoat.

$12.00 will buy a Good All-wool Suit to Order or Overcoat.

$16 00 will buy a Good Dress Suit to Order or Overcoat.

We must reduce stock. hence our great reductions. Fare paid within a hundred miles of the city on purchases of $20, or more. Samples sent on application.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

WATER OR MILK.

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AUCTIONEER,

DELAWARE CITY DEL.

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A Specialty

...AT...

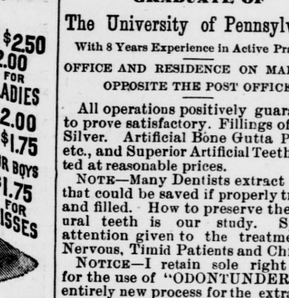
W. S. LETHERBURY'S

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly Attended to.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - $500 000.00.

SURPLUS - - $100.000.00.

Security Trust an Safe Deposit Company,

519 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

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INTEREST PAID on deposits of money as follows: 2 per cent on deposits payable on demand, by check, same as banks; 2½ per cent on deposits payable after 10 days' notice; 3 per cent on deposits payable after 30 days' notice. Special rates for large sums to remain for a year or longer.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the accounts of Ladies, also to those of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians and Receivers

The Company acts by authority of law as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver and Agent, and executes trusts of every description.

Correspondence solicited and full information furnished concerning any branch of the Company's business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for pamphlet.

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WM. P. BANCROFT, Vice President. JNO. S. ROSSELL, Trust Officer.

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